

THE ILLINOIS AT NEW YORK—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—NEWS FROM THE ISTHMIUS, NEW GRANADA, ETC.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York from Aspinwall on Saturday night last. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., \$1,852,867 in treasure on freight, and 736 passengers.

In the list of passengers we find the names of Hon. J. B. Bowlin, United States minister to New Granada, Judge Lott, of California, and Lieut. S. Mowry, United States army. Lieut. Mowry, late in command of Fort Yuma, bears a numerous signed petition for the erection of the new territorial government of Arizona, in the Gadsden purchase.

The steamer John L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, com., commanding, left San Francisco June 5, at 9 a. m., with 171 passengers and \$2,268,192 in treasure on freight—\$415,325 of which was on foreign account, and arrived at Panama at 4.30 a. m., on the 10th.

The following is the report of the Illinois:

June 7, at 8 p. m., latitude 32 deg N., longitude 71 deg. 6 min. W., spoke whaling schooner Valentine, Cook, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, with 143 barrels of oil; crew all well.

June 15, arrived at Aspinwall United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Chataud, 20 days from Hampton Roads.

June 16, arrived at Aspinwall United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Robb, from San Juan de Norte, with 142 of Walker's party.

June 18, arrived at Aspinwall United States frigate Roanoke, Captain Montgomery, twelve days from Hampton Roads.

June 17, the United States frigate Washburn, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, left Aspinwall at 7 p. m., with the 142 of Walker's party brought to Aspinwall by the Cyane; destination probably New York.

June 19, having J. R. Morn, from Point Arena, Costa Rica, arrived at Panama early in the morning, with 304 of Walker's party. They were transported to Aspinwall on the same day, and taken on board the United States frigate Roanoke.

Left at Aspinwall, June 19, her British Majesty's ship-of-the-line Orion, captain Eskine, and the frigate Tartar, Captain Dunlop.

June 24, at 8 a. m., lat. 26 deg. 12 min. N., long. 74 deg. 4 min. W., spoke herm. brig Abby and Elizabeth, of New Bedford, three days from Port au Prince for New York, all well.

The captain of the Abby and Elizabeth, spoken on the 24th instant, reports a large fire at Port au Prince—some hundred houses burned.

A treasure train was robbed of \$50,000 on the 7th of June, between Manzanilla and Colima, Mexico.

SUMMARY OF A FORTNIGHT'S CALIFORNIA NEWS.

From the Alta California, June 5.

Since the departure of the last mail steamer later and more reliable intelligence of the fate of the Sonoran expedition has been received. The main facts, however, of the total annihilation of the party under command of H. A. Crabb are fully confirmed. The outrages committed by the Mexicans on other American citizens have been, in certain instances, exaggerated, but there is no doubt that many innocent persons have suffered severely. The excitement consequent on the receipt of the news of the massacre at Cavero, has spread throughout the interior, and in some localities efforts are being made to drive the Mexicans out of such communities. Such a proceeding, however, will scarcely be upheld by the great mass of the people of the State, and certainly should be discountenanced in its inception.

The trial at Napa City of Edward McGowan, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of James King, of William, was brought to a termination at midnight of the 1st inst., at which hour the jury, after an absence of five minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty. There was no proof adduced of his complicity in the murder to warrant his conviction, and this verdict had been fore-shadowed during every step of the trial. The accused, immediately after the court adjourned, left for Sacramento. It is scarcely probable he will make his appearance here for the present, at all events as the popular feeling is still excited against him.

Preliminary political movements augur favorably for an active and exciting campaign. Although the election for State officers does not take place until September, candidates for the various offices are already advancing their claims by quiet canvassing. The democratic convention will be held on the 14th of July and the republican convention on the 5th of the same month. The most prominent gubernatorial aspirant is ex-Senator John B. Weller.

The federal appointees for this State have been qualified, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. The non-arrival of Mr. Collector Washington has occasioned great dissatisfaction to the hundreds of anxious aspirants of positions in the custom-house.

Tunneling and quartz-mining have been very extensively and profitably carried on of late. Hydraulic mining, also, is rapidly supplanting the sluice and rocker, and in some counties these latter implements have gone entirely into disuse.

The shipments of gold Atlanticward, so far from falling off, are increasing, as appears by the figures.

The agricultural interests have been vastly benefited by the late spring rains, and there is now a prospect of a fair crop, although it will be less than an average one.

A grand exhibition will be given in this city on the 7th of September by the San Francisco Mechanics' Association. It will, doubtless, prove not only successful, but be the first of a series of annual fairs of a similar character.

The weather throughout the interior has been exuberantly warm, although the heat was of short continuance; in some localities the mercury rose to 100 degrees in the shade. There has been no rain of consequence during the fortnight.

The interest felt on the subject of mountain wagon roads still continues, and the various enterprises are in a fair way of being carried out.

On the 29th of the California Stage Company's coaches left Orem for Honey Lake Valley, the point at which the national road enters this State.

Great indignation is felt throughout the State against the Mormons of Salt Lake since the developments made by Judge Drummond in his letter of denunciation, and the prompt and energetic action of the administration in the premises universally endorsed.

The homestead of Gen. John A. Sutter was sold a few days ago by the sheriff for the sum of \$14,000. The old pioneer, however, is to retain possession of his beautiful "Hock Farm."

According to the "State Register," an invaluable work recently issued from the press, California contains 507,067 inhabitants.

Later dates have been received from Oregon, Salt Lake, and Washington Territory, but there is no news.

A meeting of the Italian residents of San Francisco was held on the 19th ult. for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the recent appointment of B. Davidson as the Sardinian consul for California. A committee of six was appointed to prepare a petition to the King of Sardinia, asking the removal of Mr. Davidson, and the appointment of one of their own countrymen, Mr. Frederic Bletta, in his place. The petition was signed by 230 persons.

An Italian, named Stefano Moretti, a native of Genoa, aged 25, was found dead in his bed, in a lodging house on Clay street, on the morning of the 19th ult., the result of continued intoxication.

A meeting of settlers was held at the Presidio on the 20th ult. A series of resolutions was passed, urging the holding of county and State conventions at an early day, and recommending the establishment of a settlers' weekly paper.

Mr. Alonso Hill, of the firm of Hill & Wells, auction and commission merchants, No. 112 Sansome street, was found dead in his sleeping-room on the morning of the 23d ult., having committed suicide by taking laudanum, while laboring under depression of spirits and temporary insanity. Deceased was a native of Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, aged 25 years. He left several letters addressed to his friends and relatives in the States.

Mr. Charles Gross, a merchant from Yreka, fell dead in the ball-room of Assembly Hall, while engaged in dancing, on the evening of the 26th ult. Deceased was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, aged 28 years. Cause of death, certification of the heart.

Mr. James Whitney, Jr., former vice-president of the California Steam Navigation Company, has been elected president of the company, vice Major Samuel Henley, who resigned in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Whitney's first official act was to order his cashier to pay the whole school tax on the company's property for 1856 and 1857, amounting to \$1,250.

On the morning of the 28th instant, about 2 o'clock, fire broke out in the Barnum restaurant, kept by Francois Martin, on the south side of Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearney, which extended westward along Commercial street, to a large brick building on the site of the old Public school, and on the eastward to the Clayton saloon and restaurant, kept by Mr. Collins. An Italian, named Lawrence Jacotie Franchini, aged 22 years, who was employed as a party-man in the Barnum restaurant, was burned to death. A German

woman, named Mina Herder or Haster, was sleeping in the third story of the same building when the fire broke out, but saved by jumping, in a blanket which the firemen held for her in the street below.

The teachers of the public schools of this city have declined to resume their labors at the opening of the schools unless some suitable arrangement be made for the payment of their salaries as they become due.

The trial of Isaac Ferris Wardlaw, late book-keeper in Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s, charged with grand larceny of a bar of gold, valued at \$1,954.40, was commenced before Judge Freeson, of the court of sessions, on the 23d ult. The case occupied several days, and resulted in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree, after being out eighteen hours. They stood eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal.

A rubber overhauling claim, Harasthy, mailer and refiner at the United States branch mint, with defalcation to a large amount, variously stated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Colonel Harasthy has made over all his property to be held in trust for the United States government against any deficiency which may be chargeable to him. The evidence at the mint is immense, owing to the badly-constructed chimneys and flues. A large amount of fine gold dust escapes and is lodged in the chimney and upon the roof of the mint and adjoining houses. The sweepings from the room of Davidson's building amounted to three hundred ounces. Eleven hundred and eighty ounces were collected from the chimney after two and a half months' work.

FROM NEW GRANADA.

The Aspinwall Courier says: "The only news of importance we have from Bogota is that a proposition had been presented in Congress to give the President power to settle the difficulty between the United States and New Granada. It had not passed, and, though there was a possibility of it, the prevalent opinion was it would not."

FROM PANAMA.—ARRIVAL OF FILLIBUSTERS.

The Panama correspondent of the New York Herald writes under date of June 19:

An American barque, J. R. Morn, Captain Bartlett, from Punta Arenas in twelve days, arrived this morning, having 304 of Walker's party on board. One man, of the name of Jones, died from exhaustion on the passage. Most of the men are in good health, though looking sickly and many of them dirty. The Morn was chartered for \$15,000 for the trip to Panama.

The Roanoke has just arrived at Aspinwall, and will leave with the fillibusters for home.

About 300 of the deserters had been sent by way of Serapiqui to San Juan del Norte.

The despatch proceeds from Punta Arenas to San Juan del Norte to bring off the sick and wounded and the women from there.

The Morn did not fall in with the Decatur.

There is no news in Costa Rica; everything was very quiet.

We copy the following from the Aspinwall Courier of June 19:

On the 17th inst. the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Captain Robb, commander, arrived at this port from San Juan del Norte, with one hundred and forty-two of the Walker force, bringing all that were there. Of these 115 were of the army, 15 were females, 8 children, and 5 children. One of the soldiers, Wm. Bagley, died just as the ship anchored, and one of the civilians, Thomas Edwards came ashore here and remained. The kindness of the officers of the Cyane, as they parties themselves, was beyond all praise. They fed, lodged, and clothed them, with no little inconvenience to themselves, and with such cordiality as to call forth the warmest expression of gratitude. They speak well, too, of the conduct of the entire party, saying that not the slightest disagreeable occurrence of discourtesy or transgression of the rules that had been laid down transpired during the passage. Of the party, 27 were helpless from sores and wounds, and near 50 sick.

A friend on board informed us that Col. Canby states there are between four and five hundred more (including deserters) of Walker's men in Costa Rica, and that one hundred have determined to stay in the country and go to work.

Captain Robb expresses great obligations to Captain Woodward, of the Washington, for the aid which he rendered for the courteous kindness of towing his ship into the harbor of San Juan del Norte, on his arrival there, when it was near night, and he could not otherwise have gone in.

We observed that the Orion sent a large launch and two boats to aid in the transfer of the fillibusters from the Cyane to the Washburn.

The entire party were transferred (with the exception of one who could not be removed) on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and the Washburn sailed that night for New York or New Orleans, to be decided on after leaving port.

Among those being conveyed to the United States in the frigate Washburn is John Tabor, formerly the editor of *El Nacional* at Granada, when Walker's government was located there. Mr. Tabor is recovering from the effects of a bad wound in the thigh. Of the party that came from Greytown were Col. Leonard and McDonald; the former was one of the original fifty-six, and the latter officer prominently on the field during the war, and that for gallantry; the latter served in both the Cuban fillibustering expeditions, and has been in service constantly since the commencement of the war in Nicaragua. He has no wounds. Colonel Leonard has a bad wound, which compels the constant use of crutches.

Mr. Webster, who was supposed to have been an agent of Vanderbilt towards Costa Rica, and who now appears to be the agent of himself, passed through this city a day or two since on his way to Costa Rica, in company with Mr. Harris, of the firm of Morgan & Harris. Webster is said to have obtained the right of way across the Nicaragua transit from Costa Rica, and he goes to see how safe the matter is. We understood but a few days since, from a very good authority, that the Costa Ricans have a settled intention to hold Punta Arenas at San Juan del Norte. How plainly the clouds gather, and how little the chance of opening the Nicaragua route for a long time to come!

The British steam frigate Tartar arrived here on the 9th inst. from New Orleans, and saluted Commodore Paulding on her entrance into the harbor. The courtesy was duly acknowledged from the Washburn.

On the 11th instant a dinner was given at the Aspinwall House to Com. Paulding, Hon. Mr. Bowlin, and a few of the residents of this city. The guests were: Commodore Paulding, Captain Fred. Chataud, commanding, arrived here on the 15th instant from Norfolk. Quite a number of the old crew, so much esteemed here, have been detached or transferred. The captain and his clerk, the purser and his clerk, and the assistant surgeon are the new ones; the first lieutenant, is missing; but we understand he will soon rejoin the ship. She goes to Greytown in a day or two, upon the same mission as that of the Cyane, to bring either the destitute deserters and others of Walker's army, who have recently gathered there.

George Petrie, esq., has assumed the office of manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on this coast, in lieu of John Henson, esq., who is about going to England.—*Star and Herald.*

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bogota, Capt. W. W. W. Calhoun, May 26th, arrived at Panama on the 6th instant.

She brings 43 passengers, 800 packages of freight, and \$205,500 in specie for Europe.

There is no news of importance from Chili; Congress was to meet on the 15th of June at Santiago. M. Nolent, French consul at Chili, has applied to the government for the exercise of his privileges in visiting the country. Great opposition is made to this application, which, it is expected, will not be granted.

Vivanco is still at Arequipa. He has the Apurimac and Potomac steamers still at anchor in Ilay. The French and English missions have guaranteed to Peru a protection of the Chincha Islands for ten years. Business is very dull.

LATER FROM UTAH.

We have dates from Salt Lake to the 25th April, twenty-four days later than last advices. We copy from the Sacramento Union:

On Saturday, the 15th May, just before Mr. Thompson left the Mormon station, a party of ten men arrived there from Great Salt Lake City, which place they left on the 25th of April—twenty-four days later than our former advices. The party consisted of Kempton and brother, from Bear river, in this State; Merkle and Baker, of Carson valley; Price, of Washoe valley; and missionaries on their way to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Kempton had with him three wagons and nineteen American horses, in fine condition which he was taking to his ranch on Bear river. They passed, on the Humboldt, a party with fifteen wagons from Great Salt Lake, on their way to Carson valley, and three droves of cattle designed for this State. They intended to move on in a few days.

By the arrival of the State from Salt Lake, The disensions among the Mormons had come to an issue. Three hundred of those who had become disgusted with the rule of Brigham Young, who go there by the appellation of "Apostates," had left for the Atlantic

States. Two of the Apostates had also arrived in Carson valley, having run away from Salt Lake on the 6th of April, and swam Bear river, near by, to reach good the escape. They tell some hard stories about the condition of the saints. According to their accounts there are six thousand apostates at Great Salt Lake, who are in constant fear of a band of braves, employed by Brigham Young, known as the "Destroying Angels." They say that dead bodies are constantly found about that place, and that while the Mormons attribute their murder to the Indians, the Apostates believe they are murdered by the "Destroying Angels." They also represent that the leading Mormons preach openly against permitting any woman or children to leave there.

Kempton's party was accompanied the first day as far out as Bear river by President Brigham Young. On the 24th of April he left them for the North, intending to go by Fort Hall to Salmon river, in Oregon Territory. His object was to look out for a new station in that country. Whether he was preparing to remove there himself or not was not known.

At Great Salt Lake there had been little or no money during the winter. What was selling at \$1 per pound and good cattle were very cheap for cash. Provisions were plentiful. A train of forty hand-carts, with three missionaries to each cart, had left for the States, and President Young had sent on forty tons of flour to supply his stations between that place and the Missouri river.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN THE WALLA-WALLA COUNTRY.—We give the following, which has been in our city for a few days: It seems that Wild Cat, a Cayuse chief, had made demonstrations against the white settlements in that vicinity, threatening that whatever they sowed they would not live to reap. Col. Wright, to secure Wild Cat and prevent a further spread of disaffection, to the Indians within the limits of the United States, gathered together an Indian band and made fight, in which three dragoons were killed, and some twelve Indians also. The Indians captured from four to six government wagons, containing supplies for the United States troops, while in transit from the mouth of the Walla-Walla river to Fort Walla-Walla, and killed eight or ten men who were employed as teamsters, etc., in transporting these supplies. Lieutenant Switzer and party, it is further rumored, were obliged to retreat to Walla-Walla. The above is an Indian report. Col. Wright had dispatched Pearson, the famous expression to ascertain the real truth of this matter, but up to our latest dates Mr. Pearson had not returned from his mission. We shall hear soon the truth of the matter.—*Humboldt Times.*

COVILLE GOLD MINES.—Messrs. Friendly & Sellers, of this city, received yesterday one hundred and sixty-six ounces of gold dust direct from Coville mines. This house alone have purchased four hundred ounces of gold dust from Coville within the last two months. We learn by those recently in from the mines that men who work can easily make one dollar per hour with the common rocker.—*Oregonian.*

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.—Gov. Isaac Stevens has been nominated as a candidate for delegate to Congress by the democratic convention of Washington Territory. On the first ballot he received fifty out of the sixty votes cast, and was subsequently declared unanimously the nominee. General Langford was nominated for the same position by the democrats of Oregon.

FROM THE ALLIANCE ARGUS.

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

One of the most distinguished lawyers of this State, residing in the interior, said to us yesterday, "Whatever the court of appeals may feel constrained to hold in relation to the constitutionality of the New York police law, I regard the law as more outrageous in its character than any legislation which has ever disgraced our State. It is a greater outrage than the legislation which led to our revolution."

This was the opinion of a clear-headed, thinking man, residing away from the scene of excitement, and forming his judgment merely as a quiet looker-on upon matters in which he had no interest except that which every good citizen feels in the honor of his State. Like the gentleman alluded to, we do not care to discuss the constitutionality of the law in question, while it is held under advisement by the court of last resort, and is on the point of being decided. But the law is all that our friend described it, even should the court hold that it does not directly contravene the constitution. Within the range of constitutional power the legislative authority may be guilty of oppression and injustice which would drive the people to revolution.

The great outrage of the taxation which led to our national independence was not its amount. Our forefathers could have paid the tax on the tea which was consigned to the waters of Boston harbor. But it was the principle which they resisted—a principle which in the end might make them slaves.

So the citizens of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond might possibly submit without serious practical oppression to the operation of the metropolitan police law. They might in the hands of more honest commissioners have a perfect and efficient police organization under it. Yet it will be none the less an outrage upon their rights, because it invades their right to govern themselves. For mere partisan purposes it strips them of an attribute which their fellow-citizens of other parts of the State enjoy. It establishes a precedent which may ensnare them.

Nor are their fellow-citizens in other portions of the State less interested in the question. If New York and its environs may be erected into a district and governed by a central power for police purposes, other sections of the State may be stripped of the right of self-government in reference to other subjects. Districts may be erected which shall override town and county lines, and transfer to a central political and plundering oligarchy various local powers which these old and well-known divisions have hitherto exercised. Indeed, we may find in a few years, if this precedent is allowed to become established, the power of towns and counties to raise money by taxation, and spend it for their own local governments when raised, taken from them and transferred to hands not responsible to them. Indeed, from the well-known character of the leaders of the present republican party in relation to pecuniary speculation and speculation, this may be anticipated as one of the earliest applications of this new doctrine. The SIXTY-SIXTHS of taxation which now grinds the people of this State may be expected speedily to attract the gaze of the plunderers as a rich field for their operations.

It will be a great mistake for any to suppose that the judgment by the court of appeals is to be the end of the controversy in relation to the principle of the New York police law. It will be but the beginning of it. Should they reverse the judgment, doubtless such a howl will be raised against them, and by the same class of partisans, as has pursued the judges of the United States Supreme Court for their judgment in the Dred Scott case. But with the sober, thinking portion of the people the feeling will be that, if that tribunal has the power to arrest this invasion of our rights, very well. But if not, we must look for a further remedy. We must appeal to the people. There will then be an absolute necessity for their intervention. They alone, in that event, can preserve their rights from invasion and themselves from becoming the slaves of a corrupt central squad of pecuniary and political speculators. Self-preservation will require them to drive from power those black-republican adventurers, and restore the good old, safe, prudent, and honest democratic ascendancy.

CROPS IN INDIANA.—A gentleman—Mr. J. S. Lansing, of the New York and Erie railroad—who returned from recent visits to Vincennes, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Jeffersonville, Peru, Lafayette and Richmond, speaks of the wonderful luxuriance and extraordinary promise of corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat, and hay crops. The corn, backward early in the season, is now rapidly coming forward, and the like of grain was never before seen in any of the directions above designated. The wheat is unparalleled, and the waving fields look as if one could walk for miles firm-footed on the top of a giant. The prospect was never better since Indiana was settled, and fully one-fourth more breadth of ground has been sown than was harvested last year. The wheat crop of the whole State last year was about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is estimated by those who have given the matter their particular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.—*Humboldt Times.*

The yacht America, which beat the royal yacht Aqueduct of Great Britain in 1851, is now in a ship-building yard on the Thames completely destroyed with dry rot.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1857.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James H. Lewis, and James D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. Jones, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. Jumbo, Dr. A. L. O'Neil, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Isaac E. James, No. 182 South Third street, Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. F. Wain, John C. Jones, James D. Jones, J. H. Jones, E. S. Jones, Thos. D. Nye, R. W. Morris, E. W. Wile, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Cannon, D. E. McKim, Ben. F. Swann, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

A NEW MODE OF CLOTHING THE NAKED, OR HOW IT IS DONE IN KANSAS.

Last year the kind-hearted and charitable were appealed to for assistance to aid in clothing the naked in Kansas, and preparing the poor and needy for the inclemency of winter. Thousands of dollars were contributed for this purpose, some portion of which was drawn from the pockets of the poor among the republicans as an acceptable offering upon the altar of the party. Those who confided in the fidelity of the leaders of the party never even suspected that their contributions might not be applied to the objects for which they were solicited. Not so of Mr. E. C. Delevan, the great and sincere temperance man of New York. He subscribed one thousand dollars, but regardless of all solicitations by politicians to obtain from him, by doubtful partisans, the money, like a sensible man, he invested the amount in clothing at wholesale price and forwarded it to Kansas for distribution. An assault upon him by the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, reiterated through the New York Tribune, has led to a development of the use to which clothing sent to Kansas is applied. It seems that W. F. M. Arney is a Kansas agent to receive these contributions. That large quantities of clothing reached Kansas last fall and winter, so as to be distributed, we presume is true. The whole quantity sent may be inferred from Mr. Arney's letter, dated, Bloomington, Illinois, February 20, 1857, in which he says:

"I am engaged in shipping from here this week 150 cases of clothing, and will proceed at once to St. Louis, and have all goods belonging to our committee shipped from that point, which, with the articles here, will make over 300 cases."

"By a resolution of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE, at THEIR MEETING IN NEW YORK, the clothing of our committee is to be valued and sold on the proceeds to be appropriated to the redemption of prisoners in the State of Missouri."

"I desire instruction from you as to whether I shall do the same with the clothing you sent, and appropriate the avails to the educational interests of the Territory; in this event, the notes will be payable at the order of the treasurer of the national committee; or I shall distribute them as a gratuity, and account to you and our committee as to how it is done and to whom they are given."

So it seems that a national committee who meet in New York have the control and disposition of articles sent to Kansas to relieve the poor and clothe the naked, and that there are now over three hundred cases lodged at two places by the way of clothing, which, instead of being distributed, this committee in New York have ordered to be sold to redeem "protection fund scrip"; that is to say, to pay debts contracted by somebody promising to pay somebody. Who contracted these debts, and by what authority; and under what law scrip was issued, and for what purpose, is not disclosed. One thing is certain—and that is, that the contributions sent to Kansas to benefit the needy and clothe the naked have been diverted from the purposes intended by the donors, and by those who had no authority to do so.

Mr. Delevan has wisely controlled his liberal contributions, and in reply to Mr. Arney required it to be distributed to the needy, without regard to color or party. We hope soon to learn what this "protection-fund scrip" was issued for, and by what authority; when payable; the amount issued, and who are the holders; its market value before the clothing was ordered to be sold and applied to its redemption. There is a mystery about this scrip. Was it issued by or under the authority of the Topeka organization, to pay the expenses of that mock government, including the salaries of its officers, members of Congress, and senators; or from what funds; and how were all these expenses paid, and what debts have been contracted? Are the salaries of the Topeka officials still running, and when and how are they to be paid?

We confess to a strong suspicion that the scrip in question was issued under the authority of the Topeka State government to pay its expenses, past and accruing, and that the clothing sent to cover the naked has been sold, and the proceeds diverted from its legitimate object to feeding hungry republican politicians, and rewarding them for their obliging efforts to aid their political friends in the northern and western States by keeping up difficulties in Kansas, extending to arson, robbery, and murder. Money collected for Kansas was doubtless used in the same way. All this is rendered the more probable, as the proceedings ordering the illegal sales and wrongful application of the funds occurred in New York, and over which the people of Kansas had no control, and probably, except the leaders, had no knowledge.

The Kansas contributors cannot fail to see that they have been imposed upon, and that their gifts have been illegally diverted to a purpose, and to an extent unknown as yet, to objects never contemplated by them. The evidence warrants the suspicion that those confiding in the party have been swindled to the amount of thousands under pretence of charity for the destitute, but really to reward hired political agitators. We trust that vigilant men, having opportunities to do so, will probe these things to the bottom, and let the public know the whole truth concerning them.

CAMPBELL AND VALLANDIGHAM.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says the evidence in the contested election between Campbell and Vallandigham, in that congressional district, has been concluded, and that Vallandigham has a majority of nearly forty over Campbell. The latter has taken no evidence, and it is not yet shown that his opponent received a solitary illegal vote.

THE PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.

The Lexington (Kentucky) Statesman, in alluding to the Cincinnati Enquirer's estimate of six democratic members of Congress from Kentucky, at the August election, says that there will be seven certainly; and the editor would not be much surprised if there were nine out of the ten to which the State is entitled. It is confident that Clay will be elected in the eighth district over Hansou.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Utah contains within itself a provision for its repeal, and therefore the idea that Congress has no moral right to repeal it is erroneous. The philosophy of the act is different from that of any other territorial act in regard to its repeatability. There was a reason for it. The character of the Mormons who have gone into the Territory from Nauvoo was known far enough to justify some apprehension of future trouble from them. The words of the act itself have not been cited or alluded to in all that has been lately written upon the subject, to wit: 'Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the United States government from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.' Congress may, therefore, attach part of the Territory to California, a part to Oregon, a part to other States and Territories, and bring its inhabitants under the jurisdiction of the contiguous Territories or States. The Mormons themselves are now founding colonies in California."

The editor of the Horicon (Wisconsin) Argus has seen the identical watch that Major Andre offered Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart at the time of his arrest and interview with Arnold. It is of pure gold, much longer than thin, duplex movement, and figured thus: 12 2 6 9 0 the face, with points between. On the cap is engraved "John Andre, 1774." Notwithstanding its old age, but few watches keep better time. It is owned by a gentleman living here named Chase.

HON. H. S. BENNETT, OF MISSISSIPPI.

We are much gratified to learn that the constituents of this gentleman will manifest their high and just appreciation of his sterling worth as a man, and his distinguished services as a politician and legislator, by returning him to the next Congress. No man deserves better such a compliment, or is more clearly entitled to the confidence and esteem of his party.

His experience as a member of the House, his acquaintance with other members, his familiarity with public affairs, political abilities, and parliamentary rules, would enable him to be much more useful to his constituents, his party, and to the country than a new, untried man.

To the fact that the people of the South, as a rule of action, have uniformly retained and continued in the public service those who have served them with fidelity and ability, is she mainly indebted for the high position she occupies, and for the power she exerts and the influence she wields in the councils of the nation.

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